Index to Advertisements.

Amusements 8	61	Page.	
Fage.	Col.	Foreign Resorts11	3-
Apartment Hotels 16	5	Help Wanted 9	
Bankers & Brokers 12	1.	Instruction13	5-
Books & Publica-		Lost Bankbooks 9	
tions 5	5-6	Machinery 9	- 0
Business Chances 9	7	Marriages & Deaths 7	0-
Carpet Cleaning 9	- 5	Ocean Steamers 9	1 13
City Hotels16	5	Proposals18	
Country Board 14	4	Public Notices16	3
Country Property to		Ratiroads 9	
Let	- 5	Real Estats	
Country Property for		Religious Notices 15	5-
Sale or to Let 16	- 5		
Desks & Office Fur-		School Agencies 13	
niture 9	45	Special Notices 7	
Dividend Notices 12	1.	Steamboats 9	- 1
Domestic Situations		Storage Notices 9	
Wanted15	5-3	Summer Resorts 14	
Dressmaking 0	7	Surrogate's Notices 13	5-
Drygoods 9	6-7	The Turf 8	9-
Employment Agen-		Tribune Subscription	1
cies 9	- 5		
Excursions13	- 6	Trust Companies 12	
European Advertise-		Typewriters 9	
ments	1-2		1
Furnished Houses to		Work Wanted15	4-
Let, Country 16	- 5	The state of the s	

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1907. .

This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York; Ogden Mills, president; Nathaniel Tuttle, secretary and treasurer. The address of the offcers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Canadian Railway Commissioners have ordered freight rate discrimination abolished on traffic from Detroit and other Eastern cities as compared with rates from Western Ontario frontier points. — Mark Twain will sail to-day on the Atlantic Transport Line's steamer Minnetonka for New York. — Monsall fo-day on the Atlantic Transport and steamer Minnetonica for New York. —— Monsignor Averso, the Apostolic Delegate to Cuba, received a treasury warrant for \$1.387,083 in payment for land bought by the American government from the Catholic Church. —— Three men were killed by the blowing up of a hotel at Boksburg by dynamite; the strikers in the Transvaal mining regions will appeal to Premier Botha to force arbitration. —— A dispatch from London sald that Sir Thomas Lipton would probably send a challenge for the America's Cup in 1908. —— The French parliament adjourned. —— An open attack on the French government and on M. Bompard, the French Ambassador to Russia was printed in the "Novos Vremya." —— The economic war between Greece and Rumania has ended and diplomatic relations will be at once resumed. —— Major Lemair, a Belgian, who served eighteen years relations will be at once resumed. — Major Lemalr, a Belgian, who served eighteen years in the Congo, has published an exposure of al-leged revolting conditions in the local army.

DOMESTIC.—It was announced by President Roosevelt, after entertaining Admiral Yama-mote and Ambassador Aoki at Oyster Bay, that a thorough understanding and cordial friend-ship existed between the United States and a thorough understanding and cordial friendship existed between the United States and
Japan. — The controversy over property of
the Catholic Church in the Philippines has been
settled by Secretary Taft. — Edward M.
Shepard declared that the dollar sign on stock
shares facilitated deceit and should be abolished. — President McCrea of the Pennsylvania Railroad declared that the enforcement of
the 2-cent fare law would increase passenger
rates and reduce dividends. — The National
Educational Association declared in favor of
peace and simplified spelling. — Announcement was made that Senator La Foliette would
be a candidate for the Presidential nomination
in 1968. — The examination of William D.
Haywood as a witness in his own defence was
finished at the trial in Boise. — Governor
Hughes sent a special message to the Legislature asking for the adoption of a comprehensive
scheme for developing the State Fair at Syracuse and for telephone communication with
Lower Quarantine. — C. V. Collins was
elected chairman of the new State Parole Board
at Albany. — Six persons were drowned when
an electric isunch was swept over a dam at Rusat Albany. Six persons were drowned when lectric iaunch was swept over a dam at Rus-

CITY .- Stocks were dull and firm. === It vice measure — The Water Department was determined to fight to the end the test case in which its right to install meters was threatened. — The police dropped the case of the mysterious death of Henry Hochemeister at a = Attorney General Jackson, through a deputy, began action in the courts to compel the Interborough-Metropolitan to build more stairs to reach much used "L" stations. THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day:

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will the abundance of opportunity which is continbe sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE Office.

See opposite page for subscription rates.

REVISING OKLAHOMA'S CONSTITUTION.

reassembled, and at its first day's session has stricken several of the most criticised features from the proposed act. The convention apparently is acting in accordance with a letter addressed by Attorney General Bonaparte to its chairman, Mr. Murray, who had sought an expression of President Roosevelt's opinion concerning the merits or demerits of the con-The Attorney General replied that it would be improper for the President by his criticisms to assist in framing an instrument upon whose conformity with the enabling act he would afterward be required to pass. Attorney General, however, sent to the chairman of the convention a list of the constitutional provisions to which objection had been "filed with his department." On the merits of these objections Mr. Bonaparte did not pronounce an opinion, but they apparently impressed the Oklahoma convention, for it promptly altered the constitution to meet several of them.

The constitution originally contained many provisions stripping the courts of powers exercised by courts in most of the states. Conviction by jury was required before punishment for contempt of court. This provision has been eliminated. The habeas corpus writ provision has been amended so as not to interfere with federal jurisdiction. The section giving the Legislature power to pass "Jim Crow" suffrage laws has been stricken out. The initiative and referendum provision is stripped of its most radical features. Discriminations against foreign corporations have been modified. A pet provision punishing a foreign corporation for appealing to the federal courts had to go. Governor Comer of Alabama devoted a paragraph of his recent message to this villany of the corporations, and Oklahoma had it nicely stopped. A state law might be unconstitutional under the federal Constitution, but under the Oklahoma constitution a corporation was prohibited from testing it in the federal courts. As the convention decided to increase the number of State Senators and Representatives. It is probable that in the new apportionment the much criticised gerrymander will be cor-

But the removal of these various oddities by no means answers all the objections mentioned by Mr. Bonaparte. The state is still authorized to "engage in any occupation or business." The exclusion from the suffrage of officers, soldiers and marines in the American army or navy is criticised. The provision for canvassing election returns is said to be substantially the unfair "Goebel election law." A provision for

the classification of property for taxation and another restricting the tax levy for public schools are objected to. So, too, is the requirement of separate schools for white and colored children. The changing of the boundary lines of ccunties is said to be beyond the power of the convention. The final objection is general-"to the constitution as a whole, in that it is not "a 'constitution' in the sense contemplated by "the enabling act, but a code of general laws. which the convention had no authority to "frame"-and it cannot be met without recasting the entire document.

The convention will do well to eradicate all the objectionable features, some of which might be held to be violations of the enabling act. If Oklahoma wants legislation along these lines it can afford to wait until its State Legislature is in session. Many of the ideas embodied in the constitution are crudely experimental, and crude experiments have no proper place in a constitution.

"CATEGORICAL" FALSEHOODS.

The statement issued at Oyster Bay yesterday by direction of the President after Admiral Yamamoto's visit, that their interview had simply confirmed all previous assurances of a perfect understanding and stable friendship between the two countries, is welcome, though happily less needful to allay anxiety than it might have been considered a few days ago. The "scare" has pretty nearly subsided, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain at all times the charity of Admiral Yamamoto in attributing the false statements about American-Japanese relations which produced it to nothing worse than lack of information on the part of sensation mongers. Day by day the suspicion is strengthened that they were deliberately and knowingly put forward for some sordid or malicious purpose. Vague rumors and impressions may be charged against mere ignorance. Specific and-to use their own pet word -categorical statements of detail are likelier to have another origin.

One day this week it was circumstantially declared that Japan had been sending "categorical notes" to America and making "categorical demands." The statement was false and groundless. It was declared that the Japanese Ambassador to this country was about to be recalled or to resign. That was similarly untrue and void of excuse. Again it was told, with details of amount, shipping directions and destination, that America was purchasing Welsh coal for use in the Pacific. There was not a word of truth in it, nor was there any fact which might have given reasonable cause for such an assumption. Once more we were told that marine underwriters in London were charging war rates on colliers bound for Manila.

There was not a shadow of basis for the story. With such a number of false statements "categorically" made the easygoing theory of mere sensation fails. These are not idle rumors. They can be regarded as nothing else than conscious inventions-in a word, falsehoods. How many more of them will be put forward we do not venture to guess, nor do we concern ourselves particularly with their origin-whether it be some "third power," or desire for journalistic notoriety, or sordid seeking of speculative gain. We are inclined to think, however, that they have already served a far different purpose from that which was intended. They have discredited in advance any further tales of the nary assassination and sandbagging as an occukind which may be put out, so that now no judicious man will believe any alarmist report concerning American-Japanese relations. And that is a great gain,

LOOKING FOR ROOM AT THE TOP. After making careful comparisons between He thoroughfares are meant for public use those of her native land and the ones she meets in England, an American woman who is spending the summer on the other side finds that the trouble with clerks and shopkeepers in America is that here every man feels that he ought to feurs. Not content with compelling the poor be President, and every woman believes that fellows to distinguish a goose from a baby in if she got what should be coming to her she would be the first lady of the land. Over there, House to aspire to, the men are content to piece of poultry and a mother's darling, and measure calico thirty-two inches to the yard the relative beloousness of racing with a priwithout hope of much reward beyond that vate automobile and running away from the to bring, and the woman who works for a stiputh the Teutons may even carry them to the point lated sum each week is not distracted by specu- of forcing chauffeurs to confess that they conlating on reception gowns and the sort of vege- sider it rude to laugh at a motor "cop" whom tables which will grow best in the Whit

We do not understand that the situation is desperate enough to warrant closing the door of hope to young Americans, thereby causing them to be more contented with their lot, whatever it may be, although we might admit that ually lying about loose here tends to create a bumptious disposition on the part of some employes which is hardly beneficial to themselves. their employers or the public. We have sus pected that intelligent aspiration, in moderate doses, was never harmful, and that the notion, however erroneous, instilled into the mind of the small boy by his mother and maiden aunts, that the Presidency of his country was among The Oklahoma Constitutional Convention has | the least of the things he might hope for, furnished him with some of the incentive to exertion which led him, in later years, to be a

> fairly competent poundkeeper. There are, no doubt, some persons who are spolled by opportunity, but those who belong to this class are so susceptible to the agencies of decomposition that if opportunity didn't bring about their downfall something else and lames himself so that he cannot walk for would. The fault which our critic of things American notes is one which we fear it will not be possible entirely to overcome, at least so long as the hewers of wood and the drawers of water insist upon mounting to places of responsibility, thereby setting a precedent for rising generations. This is one of the conditions of living under our system of government, but we have managed to struggle along in spite of the handleap for something more than a century. and we probably shall have to make the best

NAVAL ACADEMY CHANGES.

The board of officers appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate the course of study at Naval Academy suggests in its report changes which are intended to make the work of the academy more practical. The studies are to be better adapted to the needs of the navy. Subjects of doubtful or decreasing utility are to absorb less time. Subjects the utility of which is increasing because of recent developments in naval construction are to receive more attention. Methods of instruction are to be changed so as to keep the academy in closer touch with the navy. Midshipmen are not merely to get "book learning" as it is imparted at an ordinary technical school or college, but are to be taught as far as possible, both by precept and example, the difficult art of being an officer.

The substitution of seagoing officers for permanent professors as heads of the teaching departments is thus recommended:

Permanent heads gradually lose that intimate knowledge of the service requirements which is indispensable to efficiency, and there results a general tendency to conservatism. Besides, the small number of seagoing officers that come in contact with the midshipmer has a tendency to while a "complete policy" for a motor car make their military training less efficient.

mathematics, physics or chemistry is doubtless vary. For a commercial traveller-for whose a better scholar than a practical officer tem- injuries on rallroads or elsewhere the employer porartly assigned to teach the given branch is is likely to be, but he usually lacks the essential \$312, and in mines and other dangerous occupaflavor of the service. He is a specialist, as tions the figures are much higher. One insurthe head of a corresponding department in a ance company cites the case of an employer technical school is a specialist, and he almost paying \$10,000 in wages who now has to pay

way. He has the advantages, but also the limitations, of a specialist. The active officer has neither, but he has the air of the sea about him; he keeps instruction close to practicality, as he would hold the nose of a ship close to the course laid out for her. Referring to the partial failure of the academy to turn out practical men, the report says: "The board has "learned from the officers of the Atlantic fleet "that the graduates are very unsatisfactory in 'their method of handling the enlisted force.'

The question that the Navy Department has to answer before carrying out the suggestions of the report is whether or not the advantages of being taught by specialists more than compensate for the disadvantages. The professor of mathematics can probably better ground his pupils in that branch of instruction than an officer temporarily turning his attention to it from his usual duties. To most of the modern world's work is applied the theory that the specisilst can do it better than the all around handy man. Technical schools are equipped with teachers on that theory. Mining engineers learn the technical side of mining from men who may not have spent a year in the mines. Mechanical engineers do not turn aside from engines nor electrical engineers from dynamos to give instruction to young men studying those subjects. The specialist instructs them, and he is supposed to be able to give them a firmer grip upon the theory of his chosen subject than the practical man could give. If the graduates are a trifle bookish at first, their impracticality quickly wears off, while their firm technical foundation lasts. The trial of a different method at Annapolis might prove that the midshipmen were not an exception to the rule which is believed to hold good in civil life.

TESTS FOR CHAUFFEURS.

As a result of their curious aversion to seeing corpses lying about on the public highways and their still more remarkable unwillingness to let fourth rate mechanic and engineer wreck a \$10,000 machine out of mere sportiveness, the Germans are now warmly advocating a sight test for motor car drivers. Owners of automo biles, as well as medical men and government officials, believe that chauffeurs should be put on the same footing with locomotive engineers in respect to the evidence they must give of their fitness to tear along the roads at express train speed. It has long been the practice to examine the eyes of locomotive engineers and to reject all applicants and incumbents whose vision falls below a certain standard of acuteness. The Germans are now asking why considerations of public comfort should not make a similar examination necessary in the case of motor drivers.

The radical sanity of the suggestion comes as a shock. To infuse so much pure reason into automobile despotism at one injection might seriously disturb the serenity of the irresponde hierarchy of chauffeurs and reduce auto mobiling to a vulgarly innocuous sport like checkers. If a chanffeur were compelled to constrate his ability to distinguish a goose from a baby at a range of two hundred yards, he were haled before an examining board and forced to prove that he could decipher the warnings on a village signboard while scooting along at the rate of fifty dusty miles an hour, he might feel constrained to take up plain, ordipation. We feel sure that this oppression of a large class of honest, struggling workingmen would not be tolerated for an instant outside of an autocratic country like Germany, where individual liberty is ruthlessly broken beneath the cruel yoke of official miscreants who try to en force the mediaval superstition that the pub-

If the Germans are about to carry sanity to this absurd degree we shall not be surprised to hear before long that they have instituted a compulsory test of the moral vision of chauforder to hold down their jobs, the Germans may require every chauffeur to perceive at a glance we assume, inasmuch as there is no White the moral difference between running over a which the sense of duty well performed is said | constable's muchine. The stupid consistency of ed in a race against time and pression that in performing her duties she is long since outgrown all such primitive imconferring a great favor upon her employer. | pulses and have learned that dodging is the better part of citizenship.

COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES.

The already complicated and burdensome problem of domestic service has just been made more serious than ever before in England by the operation of the new workmen's compensation act, which went into force on July 1. This law applies not only, indeed, to domestic servants but also to all persons regularly employed in any capacity at wages of not more than \$1,250 a year, excepting relatives of the employer living in his house. It provides that in case of loss for some time. He then went over the ground any injury received in any way while in the employer's service the employe shall receive an Indemnity which may amount to \$5 a week for the rest of his life, and in case of his death any dependents whom he may leave shall receive from the employer a cash indemnity of not less

Thus, if a walter drops a tray of dishes on his own foot and smashes \$100 worth of china a month or two the employer must not only endure the less of the china but must also pay the servant \$5 a week until he is able to walk again. If Bridget lights the fire with kerosene, with the proverbial results, the employer not only must put up with the burning of his house but also must pay to the defunct Bridget's dependent mother an indemnity of \$1,500. If an office boy, sent out to mail a letter, tries play ing tag with a trolley car and in consequence gets helplessly crippled for life his employer must pay him \$5 a week as long as he lives. If a stranger trespasses on the place with a gun and mistaking the gardener for a rabbit shoots him full of buckshot the employer is responsible in cold and immediate cash for every nuncture.

Of course no rational employer would dream of running the risk of being thus mulcted, and so all have turned for security to the insurance companies. The magnitude of the business created for the companies under the new law was suggested by the pages of advertisements which crowded the newspapers. "Life, Fire and Accidents to Servants Insurance" became the standing heading of advertisements. During the latter part of June policies were issued by hundreds of thousands. The companies were overwhelmed. Their clerks worked night and day, Sundays included, and still could not keep up with the rush of applications. It was physically impossible even to give receipts for application rey paid, and thousands of people had to be satisfied with verbal assurances that their risks would be covered and policies would be issued to them in due time.

The rates of insurance are not as high as driver costs 30 shillings, or \$750 a year. In The permanent head of a department of other occupations than domestic service rates pecuniarily responsible—the premium is

necessarily teaches his subject in a bookish | \$500 a year in insurance against accidents to his employes. Practically, then, all employes are henceforth to be insured against accident, disability or death at their employers' expense. It is a significant development of relations between employers and employes, the permanent working of which will be watched

> There is a great deal of brutality in evidence n Brooklyn Bridge platforms and wherever else passengers gather to get aboard of public conveyances. But not every man is a rufflan and a blackguard who may be set down as such by an abused woman in front of him. What is a man to do in order to escape the evil appearance and imputation when he is driven forward or whirled to one side by a hundred tons of humanity jammed in behind him?

Marconi declares that, though he is yet exerimenting with wireless telegraphy in the tope of establishing transoceanic communication, he does not purpose to begin business until he is sure he can keep it up. We have never been able entirely to suppress the suspicion that Marconi is an unusually level-headed man.

The placing on public exhibition of the very flag which inspired the writing of "The Star Spangled Banner" is an agreeable incident, both ecause of the venerable and precious character of the relic and because of its historic instructiveness. We have for three generations been so accustomed to the flag of thirteen stripes that few ever think, and, indeed, many do not know, that the "broad stripes" which "through the "perilous fight o'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming" were not thirteen but fifteen in number, and that it was a flag of fifteen stripes which was displayed on "Old Ironsides" and all through some of the most herolo passages in our history.

Now that Professor Osborn has found bones which convince him that the elephant lived more than a million years ago, that animal must be regarded with a new degree of respect. It recains to be seen, however, whether the colossus of zoology originated as long ago as did the horse. The latter may possibly be entitled to the greater distinction, if social position is to be determined by lineage.

The Public Service Commissioners seem to be of the opinion that the bridge rush needs new rules. They might borrow some features of the modern safe and sane football, abelish mass play and encourage a more open game.

Governor Hughes has discovered that the facilities for communication between the main quarantine station on Staten Island and the deendent stations on Hoffman and Swinburne slands are not what they should be, and recommends that prompt provision be made for their improvement. So important a bulwark of the public health is the service conducted by Dr. Doty that every enlightened citizen, regardless of party associations, must wince at this revelation. The necessity for using boats instead of telephones is reminiscent of the dark ages.

The Mayor of Glen Echo, a Washington suburb, is breathing fire and slaughter against the Department of Justice for asserting exclusive federal jurisdiction over the Conduit Road, so popular with automobile speeders. Here is a martial crisis "in our midst" which the busy makers of wars and rumors of wars cannot well

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Having bought out the principal funeral companies in Vienna and assumed the responsibility for carrying on the undertaking business of the whole city, the municipality has decided to go a step further, by introducing a system of burial insurance, covering not only the cost of the funeral and of the grave, but also, when desired, the erection of a suitable monument in addition. All this is to be carried out through the medium of the Emperor Francis Joseph Jubileo Life Insurance Company, an institution which forms yet another department of the city's municipal activity. The insured must be between the ages of eighteen and fifty, in good health, and not engaged in any dangerous occupation. In the event of death occurring within six months from the date of insurance the policy will be void, and the premiums paid will be returned. By payment of a capital sum the company will agree to keep graves in order and to garden, nor does she attempt to convey the lin- a fine. Let us be thankful that Americans have decorate and illuminate them on the feast of All Souls in every year so long as the cemetery is in

The friends of a detective attached to a West side precinct are having a laugh at his expense While riding on a Broadway surface car a few nights ago he detected two pickpockets at work, nd immediately arrested them and started for the A hansom was obtained, and the three entered the detective in the middle. turing the trip the "dips" managed to get to the letective's pocketbook, containing the greater part of his month's salary, and threw it out of the winow. The plain clothes man did not discover his loss for some time. He then went over the ground ready appropriated the wallet.

Jimmy Jenkins (to new boy in neighborhood)— What's yer old man do? What's he work at? Harold Harrington (loftily)—He's on the bench. Jimmy Jenkins—Den he's wit' some bush league kid, fer dore ain't no sich player in de National er Americani—Puck.

Doubtiess many New Yorkers wonder why a policeman's badge or shield is worn just where it on his coat, but any patrolman would explain tickly. The old men on the force believe that, like the old helmets, it has saved many an officer's life. It has deflected many a bullet, and stopped many a knife thrust. In the dark or semi-dark, the gleam of the metal shield catches the would-be assassin's eye, and instinctively he shoots or stabs at it. Even at close range a fairly heavy bullet will be turned aside by the shield. Even when on plain clothes duty, when the badges are pinned on waistcoat or suspenders, the old men take pains to place it over the heart, so great is their faith in the efficacy of the little piece of metal.

Little Willie-Say, pa, what part of speech is woman?
Pa-Woman, my son, is no part of speech; she's all of it.-Chicago News.

Forty members of the Order B'nai B'rith, repsenting District Grand Lodge No. 2, went to the grave of John Pay last week and decorated it with a huge wreath of flowers. In the course of his address A. Lewenthal said: "We do this as Jews, because from the eminence of his official station he called to the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty to keep their plighted word inviolate to do justice to the Jew. . . . It is because of the uplifting character of Mr. Hay's statesmanship that we revere his memory, and this geverence we would pay just the same had his action favored a people other than our persecuted co-religionists."

A.—Your husband always dresses so quietly.
B.—He does not. You ought to hear him he loses a collar button.—Cleveland Leader.

hey smoke good cigars?" wailed a girl the other ay as she got out of an express train at the bridge. "They invariably pick out the worst rand of weeds they can find. Even then, if they would only really smoke, it wouldn't be so bad. But they don't. If they did that the guards would see it and would really have to stop them, so they content themselves with an occasional and surreptitious puff that barely keeps the cigar alive. And is there anything worse than the rank, dank, dismal smell of a had cigar half dead? There is another kind of a subway nuisance-in skirts this one. She ushers a brood of her young into the most crowded of the cars, and when a man gives her his seat she puts two of her progeny on it and makes them kneel down and look at Mr. Belmont's scenery. Naturally, the little dears don't keep their feet still, and the result isn't very good for

Little Millie-Granddad, what makes a man always give a woman a diamond engagement ring? Grandfather-The woman.-Pick Me Up.

About People and Social Incidents

spring.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, who has been spending a few days in town at the Holland House, will return to Newport to-day.

Mrs. George Ogilvie Haig arrived on the Cedric from England yesterday. She is visiting her mother, Mrs. Astor, at the latter's home, Fifth avenue and 65th street, and will spend most of the

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Thacher and their daughters are occupying their country home at Tenafly,

Mrs. James Gayley and Miss Agnes Malcolm Gayley arrived from Europe a few days ago, and are stopping at the St. Regis until their home on Long Island is made ready for their occupancy.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Annie P. Sampson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sampson, of West 69th street, to Mr. Curtenius Gillette, son of Dr. Walter Gillette. Mr. and Mrs. Sampson and their daughter are spending the summer at Bar Harbor, Me., where they will remain until September. The wedding will probably take place on their return to town in the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Hinckley have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rosalie Nellson Hinckley, to Cornelius W. Wickersham, son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wickersham. The Hinckleys are at their country home at Lawrence,

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who have just returned from Europe, will spend the remainder of the summer at their camp in the Adi-

Mrs. George R. Sheldon has returned from Euand is at her country place at Glen Cove, Long Island,

Mr. and Mrs. J. Herbert Johnston are due to arrive from Europe next week. They have been making an extended motor trip on the other side. Mrs. Johnston's mother, Mrs. Auguste Noël, and her sister, Miss Josephine Noël, are at the Thousand Islands for the summer.

Mrs. McLane Van Ingen has gone to Seabright, N. J., for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delaffeld will leave Tuxedo on Monday and go to Bar Harbor, Me., for the rest of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones have arranged to before and after the picnic.

ROCKEFELLER ON GOLF.

Gets Enthusiastic and Speaks Highly Over 350 Children Sent in One Day of the Play of Egan.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Cleveland, July 12 -- John D. Rockefeller, who has attended the amateur championship gelf tournament on the Euclid links every day, has grown enthusiastic over the different plays and players. the guests of John E. Parsons. A little later He followed H. Chandler Egan yesterday and a stenographer followed him, taking down his conversation verbatim. It was printed to-night as office to find what was making such a noise It

"I have long been a devotes of the game of golf. I thoroughly believe there is no sport in existence which does so much to develop in man his best traits of character. It brings out all that is good in him and kills off the bad. It promotes right living, and, after all, that is the one thing we must all work to bring about. "This is a splendid course, but I think at Forest

Hills my putting greens are in better condition. We are not through with our work there, and it will be a year or two before I have the links in the condition I want. But at Pocantico I have an ideal course, excelled nowhere.

"Egan is in perfect form to-day. Lock at that dendid drive from the second tee. There it goes to the green, only a few feet from the flag. Fine

"Did you see how easy he made his swing? Not "Did you see how easy he made his swing? Not a bit of wasted effort; the carry through was splendid, and this is what gives him the distance. He has caution in every shot that he takes. He plans just what he expects to do, and then he has the nerve and the skill to make his plan successful. "He entirely lacks one of the greatest faults of most of our golfers. He never takes his eye off the ball. I like his face. His eye is clear and his hand steady. He has self-control. You do not see him lose his temper when he is unfortunate enough to get into difficulty. His play out of trouble is marvellous.

"Now he is about to try for that difficult put. I nothing that so disconcerts a player as talking when he is about to make a shot. Golf etiquette demands absolute silence at such a time.

Mr. Egan has remarkable judgment as to dis-tance and direction. See that shot, for instance. It was a perfect approach. He uses from as well as any one I have ever seen play. He has a difficult put for a three. It will be too bad if he "Oh, that was magnificent! He has dropped his

ball twenty feet from the hole. There, he has missed a three foot put by two inches. But that was not lack of skill. He was unfortunate. "There's a beautiful drive. See that brassis, on the green, in two. He has a ten foot put to be at bodie. Hurrah, he made it! That was great. You do not know how pleased I am."

PLANS FREE HOSPITAL FOR HORSES.

A. S. P. C. A. Will Establish Institution and Instruct Drivers in Treatment.

Plans for a dispensary and hospital for horses, the owners of which cannot afford to give them proper treatment, were determined on by the board of managers of the Society for the Prevention of Crucity to Animals yesterday. A committee has been appointed to select a site and procure the necessary funds.

Another committee is to establish a farm on which fire, police and draft horses, disabled in the service of the city, will be cared for when turned over to the society's care, as provided for by the law enacted at the last session of the Legislature. The two committees will co-operate in making the farm a temporary home for convalescents from the horse hospital,

Instruction in the prevention of diseases, the proper treatment of minor aliments and in the general care of horses will be given by the staff of the hospital to all drivers and owners who care to attend its clinics.

DUCHESS SUES A COUNTESS.

The Spottiswoode-Mackin and de la Rochefoucauld Case in Court.

Paris, July 12.-The involved litigation in which the Countess Spottiswoode-Mackin, who was Miss Sally Britton, of St. Louis, and the Duchess de la Rochefoucaukl, daughter of the late Senator Mitchoil, of Oregon, are concerned was finally heard in court this afternoon. The case originated in a dis-pute in 1992 over the countess's claim to the re-covery of the rent of a house leased to the duchess, which the latter left on the ground that it was in-adequately heated. In the course of the controversy the duchess's jewels were attached in a libel suit brought against her by the counters. The duchess now seeks, first, the repayment of \$300, the expense of living at a hotel while the heating of the house was insufficient; and, second, \$2,000 damages to her reputation caused by the countess in entering a criminal complaint because the duchess removed her jeweis when attachment proceedings were instituted in connection with the rent suit. decision of the court will be any

EFFECT OF BLACK PAINT ON GLASS. From The Independent. The hazard of black paint on plate glass is, it ap-

The hazard of black paint on plate glass is, it appears, by no means inconsiderable. Signs painted on plate glass done in solid black paint are in point of fact extra hazardous, as plate glass insurance companies have discovered to their cost. The practice of painting signs of this kind seems innocent enough, but the experience of conservative casualty companies fully justifies them in refusing to write such windows. The explanation of the hazard under consideration is to be looked for in the property of a black surface to absorb the sun's rays, by means of which, according to a writer in "Rough Notes," an unequal expansion is produced throughout the plate, and under the influence of a sudden gust of cold air or any other sudden change in temperature, a strain is developed which shatters the plate glass bearing the black paint. All black painted signs on plate glass, no matter with what exposure, must be considered as hazardous rake.

sail for Europe on Tuesday. They have been in sall for Europe on Tuesday, but because the villa Newport for several weeks, but because the villa which they purchased there has year is not ready for their occupancy they have decided to spend the remainder of the summer on the other side.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell have salled for Europe to spend the remainder of the abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Abdy Hurry are occupy. ing their country place, Clifton, at Saugeries, N. Y., and have as their guests there Mr. and Mrs. Rutgers Ives Hurry, who were married has

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribure.] Newport, R. L. July 12 .- There was more action about the Casino this morning than on any since the season began. Among those who rectered to-day were Peter D. Martin, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Ogden Mills and Dr. Alexander S. Cark Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, atrived at their cottage for the season to-day. Edward J. Berwind returned from his visit a

New York yesterday. The women of the Afternoon Bridge Club who recently leased the James Gordon Bennett estate have changed the name of their organization the Bennett Club.

Francis Roche returned to New York to-day after visiting his mother. Mrs. Aurel Batenyi, Richard T. Wilson, jr., has been ill since his arrival in Newport two weeks ago. He was some-

what improved to-day. Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mrs. George S. Scott and Mrs. William Payne Thompson gave hu to-day. A dinner was given last evening by Mr

Joseph Harriman. Oliver G. Jennings, James W. Gerard, Edward R. Thomas, George S. Scott, J. F. Pierson and L. Fred. Pierson, jr., returned from New York to-

night. Count Sala, of the French Embassy, is the guest of George Peabody Wetm Henry Clews and Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Ware

arrived for the season to-night. Mrs. James L. Kernochan is the guest of Mrs. James P. Kernochan. Mrs. Harry Peters is the guest of her mother, Mrs. W. S. Wells. E. Rollins Morse returned from New York to

night and has as his guest W. A. Drayton. William Turnbull is visiting Daniel B. Fearing over the week end. Three hundred children from the Methodist Epis-copal Church were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred

G. Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm to-day. The grow was fitted especially for their comfort Trolley rides in special cars were enjoyed by the children

FOUR FRESH AIR PARTIES.

to the Country. Over 350 poor children were sent to the country

yesterday by the Tribune Fresh Air Fund. The first company numbered 52 and went to St. Helen's Home, at Interlaken, Mass., where they will be drowsy ticket agent at Pier 10, North River, roused himself from a doze long enough to run outside the turned out to be only the Chapel Hill Tribune Fresh Air party, numbering 82, nearly all boys. They will be entertained at Eunica Home In the afternoon 50 girls left for Tenafty, N. J.

where they will be entertained at Happyland. The where they will be entertained at Happyland, less last company of yesterday's aggregation was the largest, numbering 180. It was bound for Ashford Hill, the home at Ardaley, N. Y., which entertained over 1,500 children last season.

In the party which went to Ardaley were implified girls who both said they had been to the country before.

country before.
"What was ft like?" they were asked.
"Oh, it was awful pretty! It had lots of stones with names on them, and there were flowers and

"When did you go?"
"When mamma died."
Then the missionary that had brought the children explained that last summer their mother had died, and the children had paid their only visit to the country of the country.

the country—to a cemetery near New York. And this was all they knew about it. The missionary said that in the party there were several girls who had never been as far as Central Park before. One girl, on her way through City Hall Park, thought that that was the country, and

Hall Park, thought that these cases, but showing wanted to stop.

Much less pathetic than these cases, but showing just as much ignorance of the country, was that of a boy sent up near Utlea. This little fellow had learned in school something about cows, and had decided to learn how to milk. When he arrived at a farm he made off for the pasture, where a standard quietly enough. He hent down to at a farm he made on for the pasture, where a gentle cow stood quietly enough. He hent down to her for a minute, and then was seen running toward the house. Up to his hostess he ran, with milk dripping down the side of his face, and be-seoched her to come quick and help him, because, he said, "I have turned the milk on and I can't turn it off again."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS 'In memory of my mother, E. S. K."

'In memory of Natile'
'In memory of Natile'
Mrs. Herbert Lee Pratt. Glen Covo, N. T.
Edith, Harriet and Herbert Lee Pratt.
Mrs. John Jay Wood.
'Ilizabeth Mapelsiden Ramsey.
Presbyterian Sunday school of Amenia. N. Y.
through L. F. Eaton, treasurer.

J. M. B. R. S. Lewis, Ossining, N. T. A R. I. Abraham Du Bots, Brookiya. Thomas Toung, Huntington, N Y. M. A Yates, Canajoharie, N Y. W. M. Brookiya. Mrs. Charles T. Cook, Elberon, N. J. In memory of Hugh O'Neill' Yonkers, N. Y. W. M. S. fr. Previously acknowledged.

Total, July 12, 1807. SS4218
Remittances, preferably by check, postal most order or express order, should be made payable standarseed to the Tribune Fresh Air Fund, No.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS. Among the passengers who will sail to-day to

\$5,421 6

THE ST. LOUIS, FOR SOUTHAMPTON THE ST. LOUIS, FOR SOUTHAMPTON.
Mrs. M. M. Belding, fr.
W. A. Cox.
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Devine,
Arthur B. Farquhar.
Miss Edna Wallace Hopper.
F. J. H. Kracke.
THE MINNEHAHA, FOR LONDON.

Mrs. and Mrs. Bayard Stock
Hop. Mrs. Reyard Stock
Julian Story,
Julian Story,

THE MINNEHAHA, FOR LONDON.

and Mrs. William Mr. and Mrs. Waldo New Ahern. Mrs. Selden Bacon.
Dr. E. B. Campbell.
J. Henry Coohran.
Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Corwin.
S. T. Foresman.
Mrs. A. J. Vanderpoel.
Sands.

THE KROONLAND, FOR ANTWERP. Mrs. Henry Draper.
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. DudMiss Elizabeth E. Keating
ley.
Miss Careline P. Dunn.
Dr. william H. Thomsen.
Dr. and Mrs. A. O. Kelly. ley, Miss Caroline P. Dunn. Mrs. Chandler Hale.

THE CAMPANIA, FOR LIVERPOOL and Mrs. Carlos Cer-Mr. and Mrs. E. France antos.

Hyds.

and Mrs. G. C. W. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Jacob rawford.

W. P. Gibson.

THE PRINZESS TRENE, FOR NAPLES. Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bliss.
Harold Marton Crawford.
Hr. and Mrs. H. L. Whings.
Mr. and Mrs. James C.
Mr. and Hrs. James O. Wilon.

THE CALEDONIA, FOR GLASGOW Mr. and Mrs. Otis Skinner.
Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Bradler.
Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Bradler.
Mr. and Mrs. Lawson B.
Bidwell.
David Hanna.
Charles Battell Leomis.

James Hamilton Toung.

Travellers who arrived yesterday from abresd

THE CEDRIC, FROM LIVERPOOL. Arthur A. Allan.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Mrs. Oglive Hair.
Barry.
Mr. and Mrs. James M. Missicro to United
Burr.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Wr.

INTEMPERATE FLIES AND BEES. From The Kansas City Star.

From The Kansas City Star.

Citizens of Pasadena, Cal., have made complaint to the authorities that bees and flies, intoxicated on formented orange tuice, have become a musane that should be abolished. They say that the proprietors of a nursery near the town have a large force of Japanese employed extracting seeds from partly decayed oranges, and in the process of the squeezing the seeds from the oranges a small stream of orange juice flows from the place, which attracts millions of flies and bees, which become interpretate. The nursery uses the seeds for planting.